



Agenda



Which countries perform better than others and why?



What are the effects of NPIs?

Can we compare countries with similar social norms?



Can we compare developing countries to first-world countries?

What are the indirect impacts of the pandemic?



Can we compare countries with different population profiles?

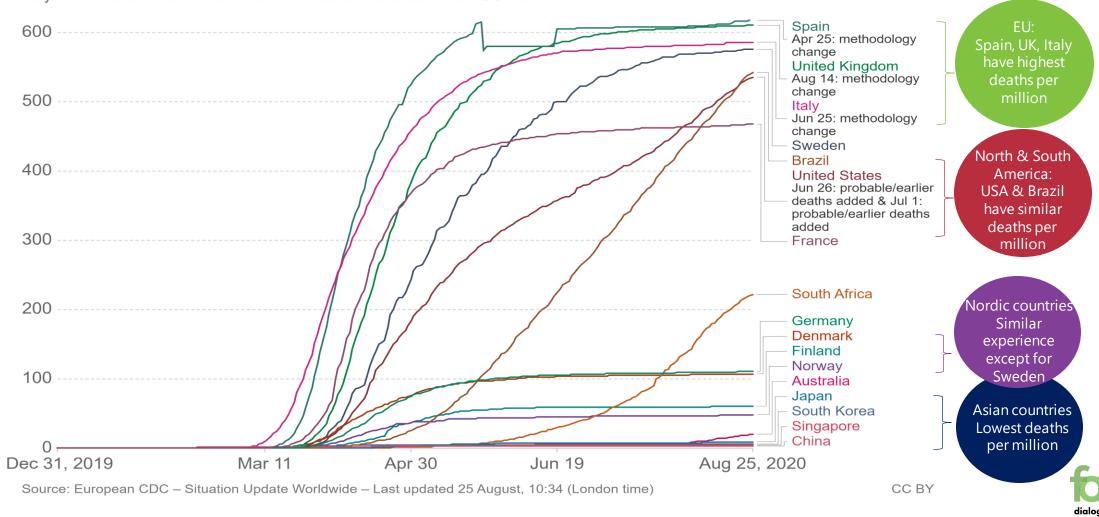


Similar performances in neighbouring regions

Cumulative confirmed COVID-19 deaths per million people

Our World in Data

Limited testing and challenges in the attribution of the cause of death means that the number of confirmed deaths may not be an accurate count of the true number of deaths from COVID-19.

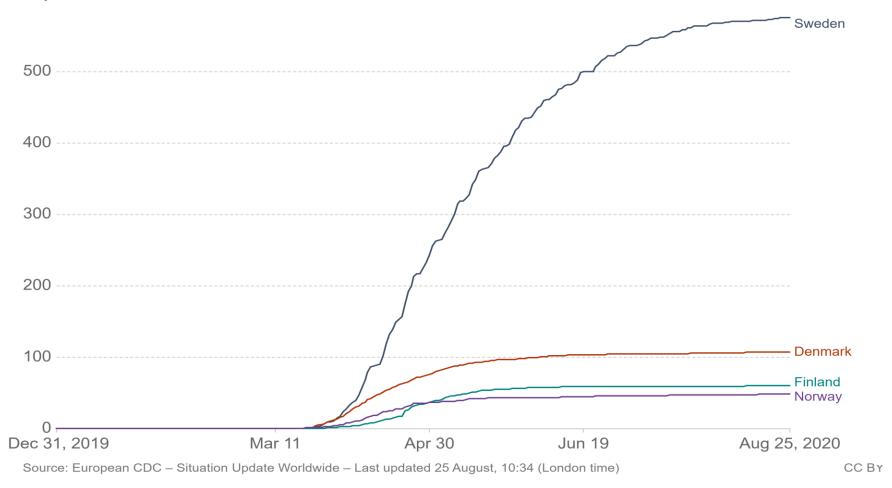


Nordic countries have similar experience except for Sweden

Cumulative confirmed COVID-19 deaths per million people

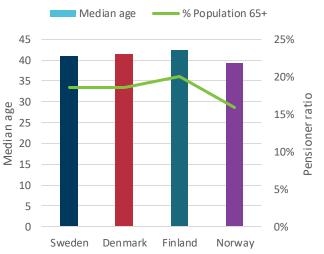


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Why does Sweden have more deaths? Is this due to less restrictions or are there are other reasons?

Finland is the oldest on average suggesting they should have the toughest challenge



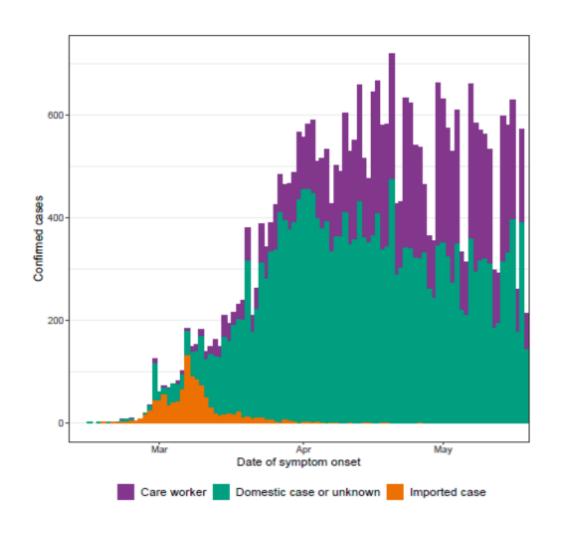


Sweden's epidemic trajectory

Initially cases spread after being imported by international travel

Virus in Sweden was already widespread on March 12

The strict lockdown
measures of
other Nordic
countries came between
Mar 12 and Mar 16



Nordic countries with stricter lockdowns show lower mortality, but there is some nuance

Denmark

Early March:

 Self-isolation for travelers
 School closures and working from home
 Public gatherings prohibited

Finland

Early March:

 Advise against all international travel
 School closures and working from home

Norway

Early March:

- Advise not to use public transport
- School closures and working from home
 - Quarantine for international travelers



Sweden

Early March:

- Travel advice
- Public gatherings restricted

Late March:

- Stricter protocols at bars and restaurants
- Advise on school closures

Possible reasons Sweden experience may be different



Slower to change protocols

Staff in elderly care may be heavily immigrant



Stockholm might have larger nursing homes

Sweden may have more immigrants



Possibly more cross-facility workers

Possibly slower to implement staff testing

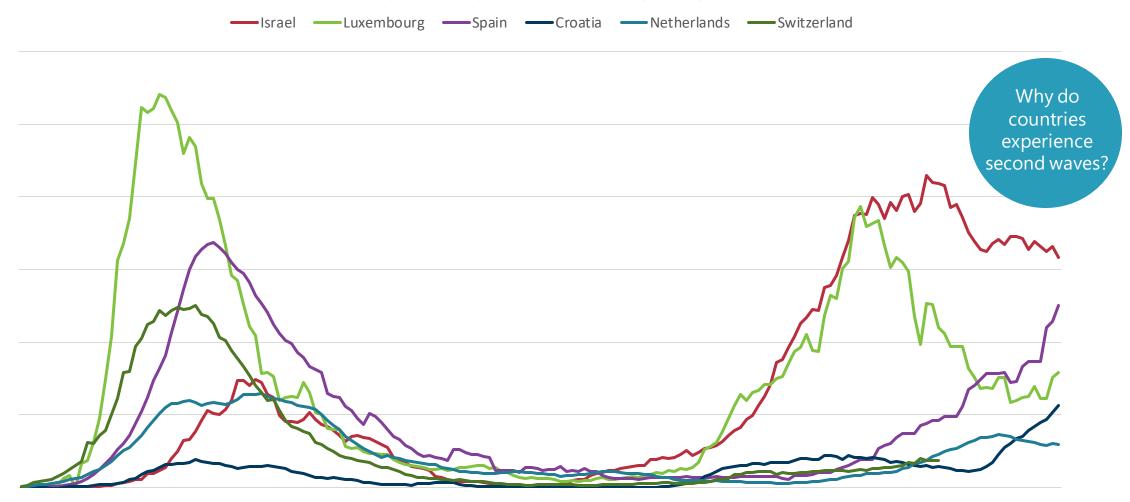


Perhaps more palliative care for elderly patients



Countries experiencing a second wave

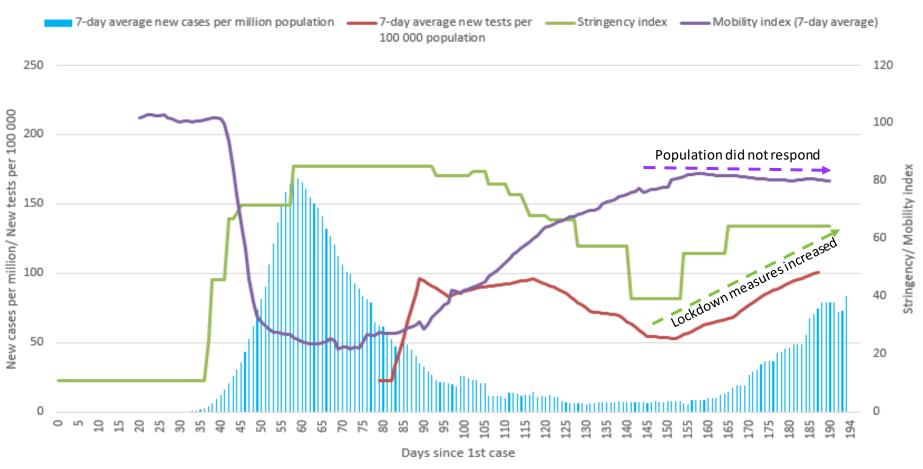
Daily new cases per million people - 7 day moving average





Spain's stringency and mobility index

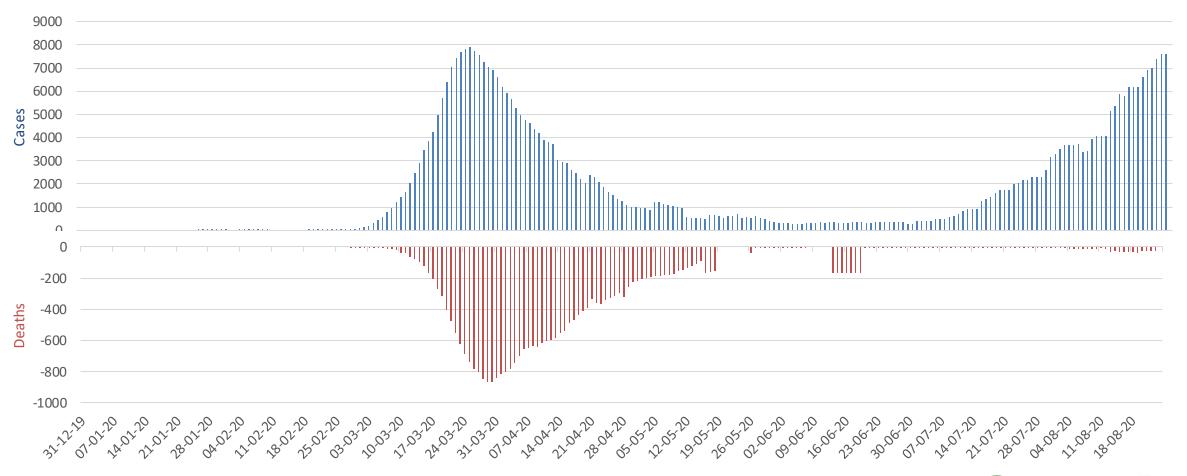
Daily cases



Spain's population initially complied well with lockdown measures, but later disregarded these measures. Mobility no longer responded to the strictness of the measures.



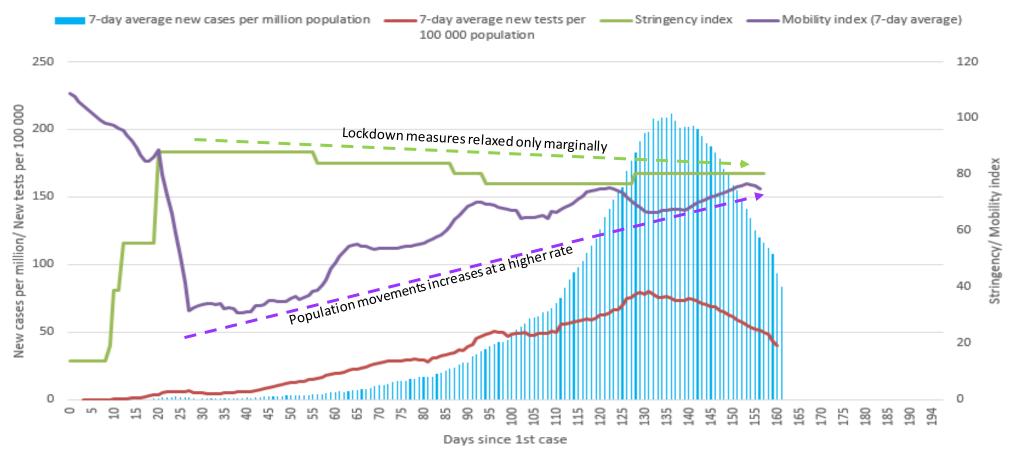
When Spain ramped up testing, surge in cases but deaths did not follow





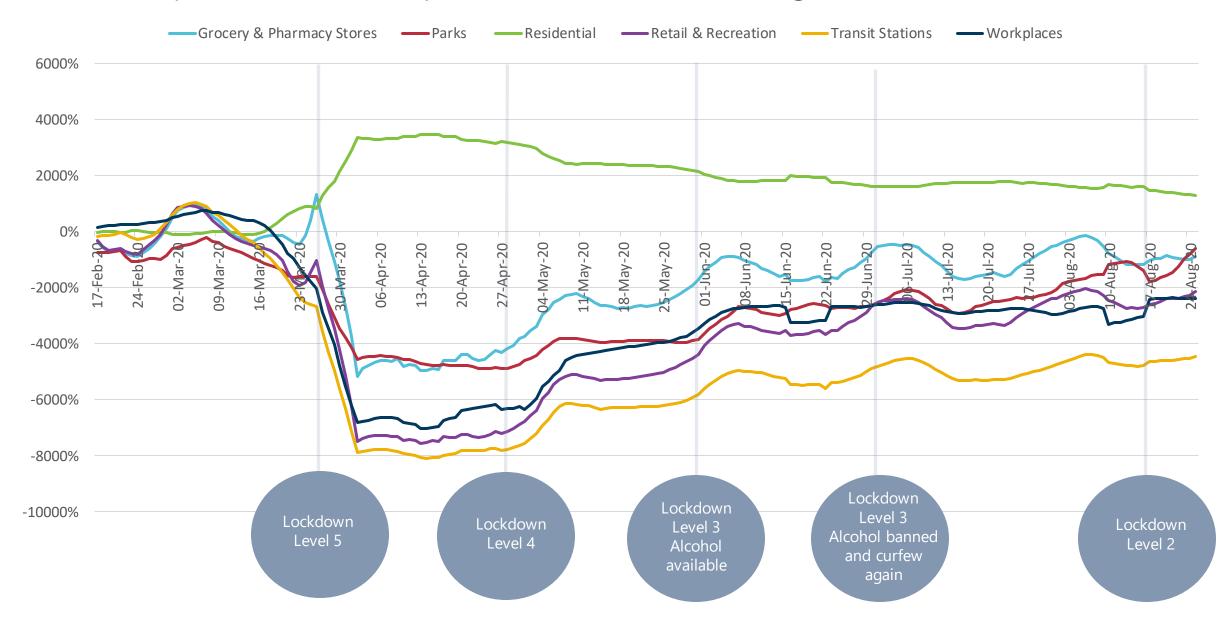
South Africa stringency and mobility index







Mobility in South Africa Initial sharp decline in mobility, but thereafter increases regardless of lockdown levels



Possible reasons for second **waves**



Instances of super spreaders

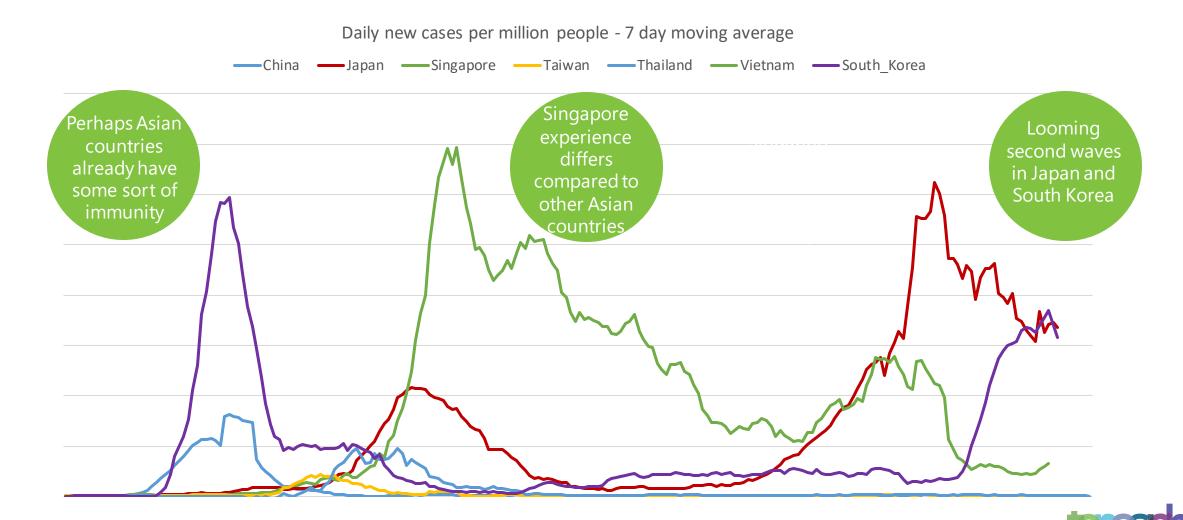


testing





Asian countries who experienced SARS in 2002-2003 were more prepared in their response to COVID-19



Why does
Singapore
experience
differ to
other Asian
countries?



Migrant workers in dormitories lead to large number of cases



High level of testing and tracing



Testing allowed Singapore to identify cases in migrant workers

However
Singapore also
had other
controls in place



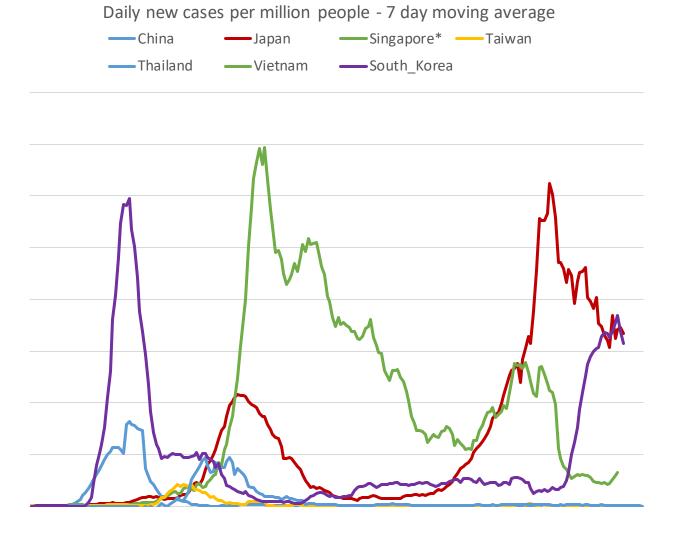
Staff in elderly care homes stayed on-site or in hotels



Some
imported
cases in July
with a trickle
of travel



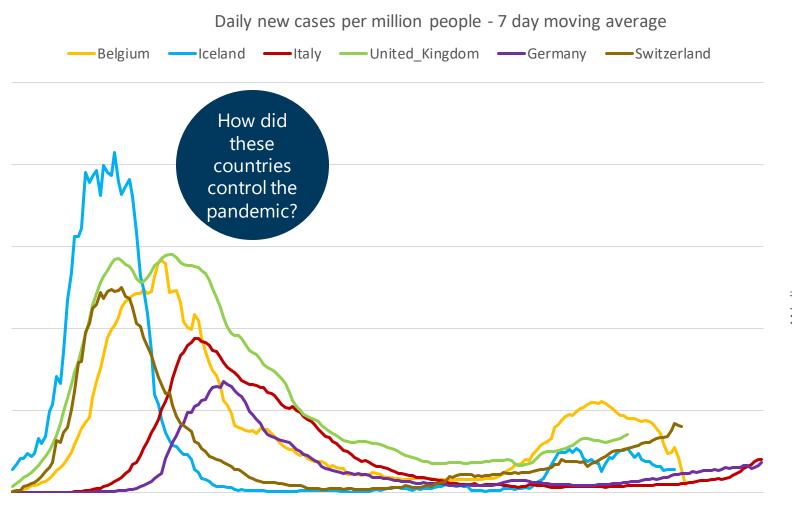
Looming second waves in countries who were more prepared

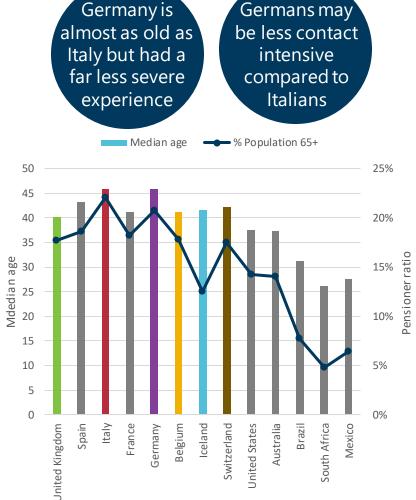






Countries that have plateaued







Possible reasons for effective infection control

A significantly large first wave, later infections manageable



Protocols in elderly care homes & healthcare system





Stringent lockdown, with some compliance



Testing protocols



Different levels of immunity



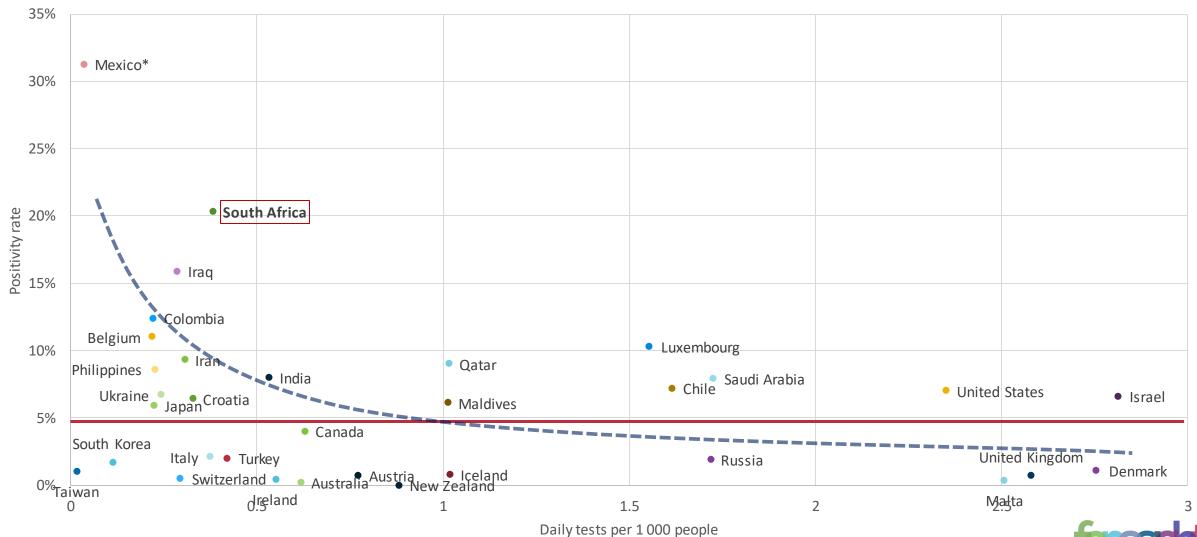
Spread of immunity

Weather



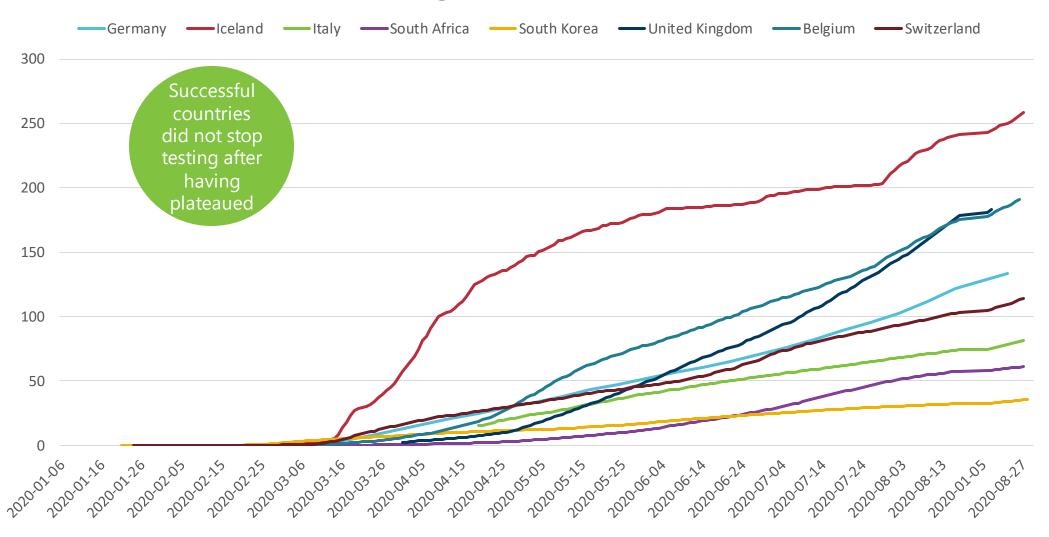


Positivity rate and tests per capita



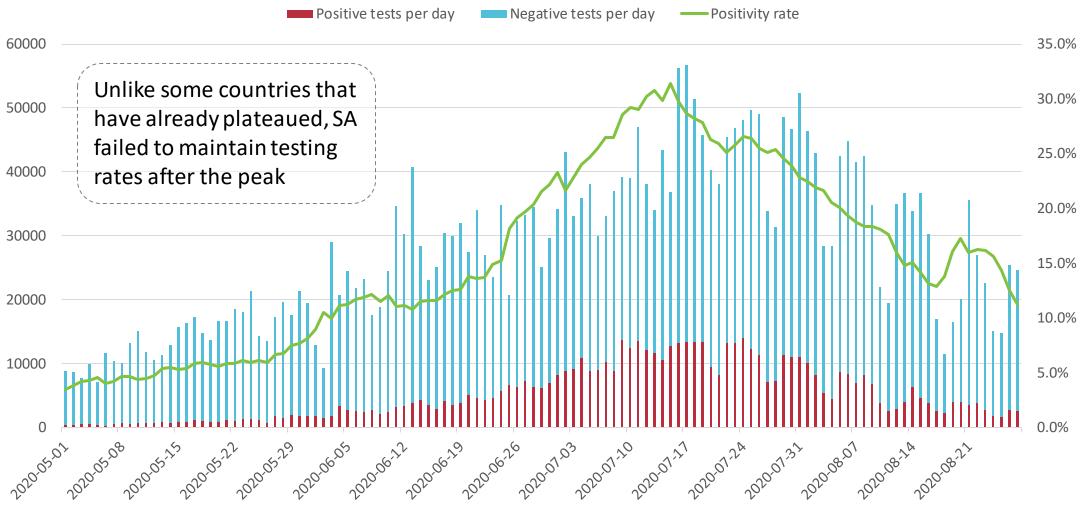
Although there are some exceptions, countries who test more generally show lower positivity rates *Mexico adjusted downwards; true positivity rate is 62.5%

Testing rate per 1 000



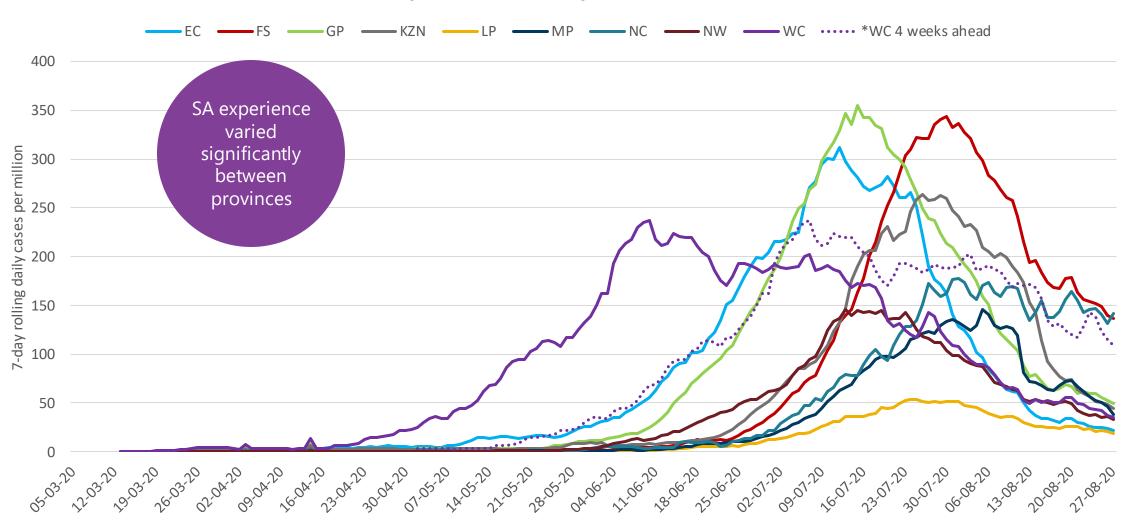


Positivity rate in South Africa



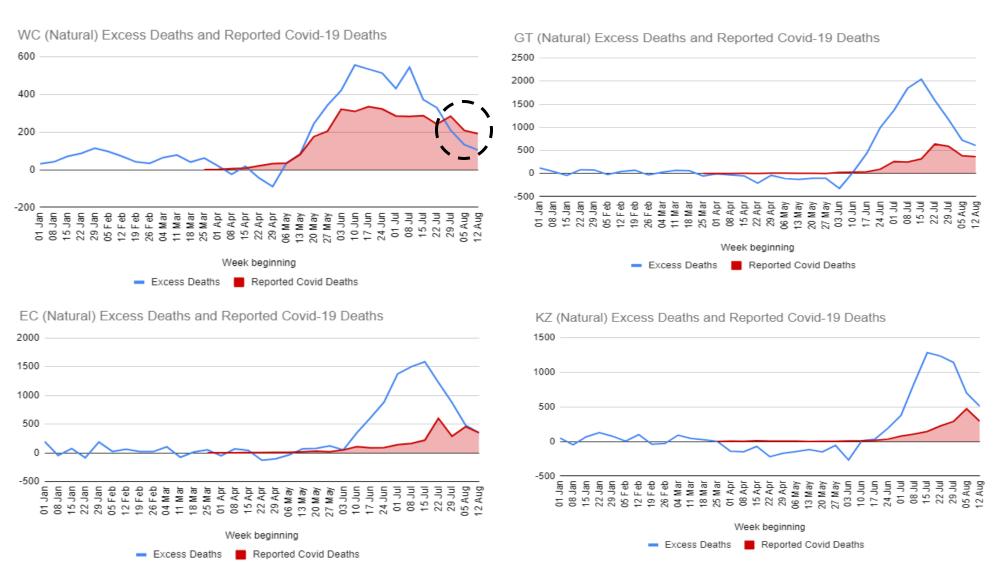


Relative peaks in provincial cases



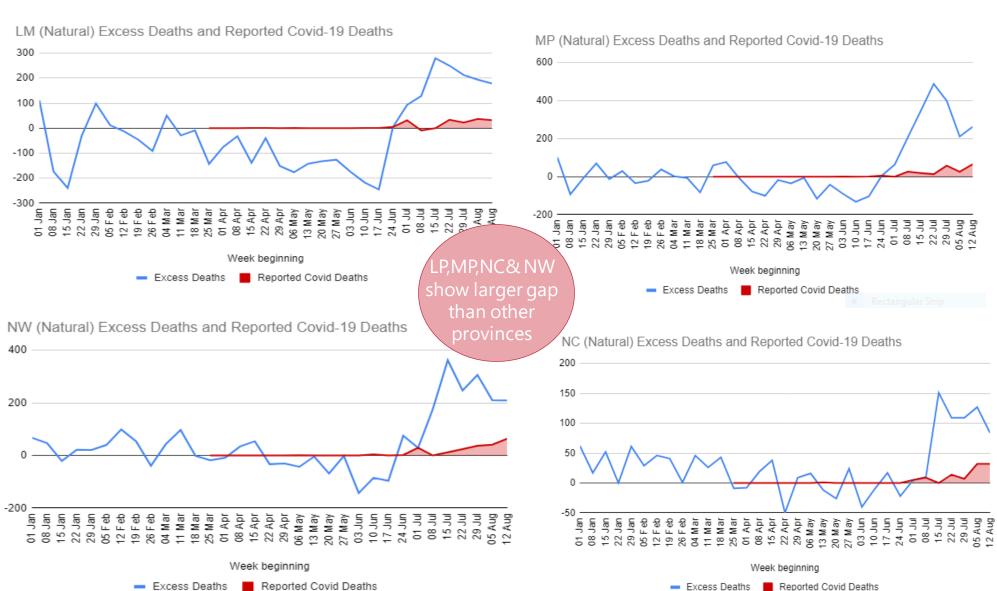


SAMRC excess deaths vs COVID-19 deaths





SAMRC excess deaths vs COVID-19 deaths



Possible factors influencing country variation.

Initial level of cases from international travel

Age, gender, co-morbidities



Possible heterogeneity in immunity levels



Movement of immigrant populations

General mobility during lockdowns

99

Compliance with restrictions



Existing capacity of healthcare systems

Responsiveness of healthcare system

Testing and tracing

Social norms such as levels of contact

Mobility
between
nursing homes
and protocols

Accuracy of data reporting



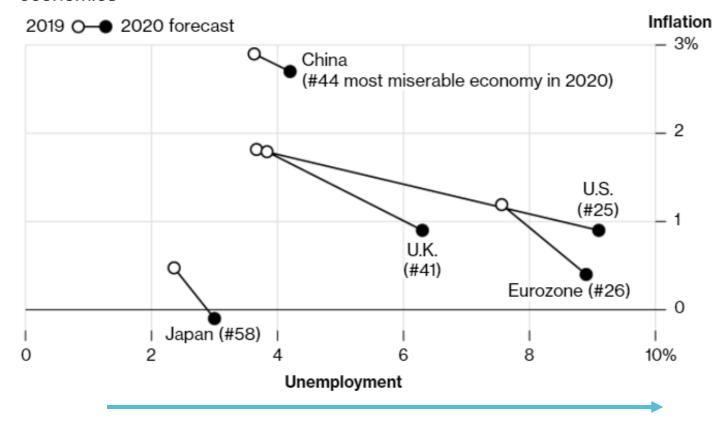
Population density



Economic impact

A Year of Change

Falling inflation and growing unemployment are in store for the world's largest economies



Most economies are experiencing rising unemployment, some may be only be medium-term trends (consider furloughed workers during lockdowns)

Bloomberg Index

Relies on concept that low inflation and low unemployment show how good a country's residents feel.

In China, 2020 unemployment and inflation data are projected to be modestly impacted, with the world's second-biggest economy improving seven spots to No. 44



Economic impact

... could lead to knock-on health impact

Old Mutual annual survey of metro-working individuals- Savings and Investment Behaviour attitudes Survey of 1487 respondents (fieldwork during May and June 2020)

Stress could lead to other health problems





Wuhan hosts a pool party!



